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THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
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Contains the Week's News
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Prices (including Postage) to any
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per annum.

No. 18,896.

號十月七年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.

日丁次歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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Tel. 618.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SATURDAY

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.50 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.50 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.50 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Vaux Road Central.

Seaside and picnic tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office—
No Season tickets will be issued, until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,

WHICH ARE THE HEADS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916,
£23,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Fund £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £1,657,591
Sinking Fund Account £25,230

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,551,466
Life and Annuity £1,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £78,940

£5,539,238

The Administrative Funds of the various
Branches are a purely invested fund, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Pics, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Doz.

Splits 70 Cts.

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FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft
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Work Office, 48, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 454.
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Particulars furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING-WA, Manager.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

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GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT
DEMANDED.

Stockholm, July 9.
The German Minority Socialists
have issued a Manifesto announcing
their views of peace.

The Manifesto demands a general
disarmament as the sole means of
destroying militarism. It denounces
economic warfare and demands com-
pulsory arbitration at the conclusion
of peace, without annexations or
indemnities and the re-establishment
of Serbia as an independent nation.
It also declares that it would be
unjust to treat Russia, Poland,
different from Austria-Germany
Poland, and favours a referendum
on the matter of Alsace and Lor-
raine and the payment of compensa-
tion to Belgium.

The Manifesto also denounces the
policy of Colonial conquests.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, July 9.
Reports of the Reichstag debate
following Dr. Erzberger's speech
show that he was supported by the
National Liberals and Progressives.

The Chancellor spoke for an hour
and a half. He declined to bind
himself to "no annexations" and
"no indemnities," and his speech
caused great dissatisfaction.

Not only the Socialists but the
Liberals and other parties are
demanding the introduction of the
Parliamentary system, with the
appointment of the leading Deputies
of all parties to Ministerial posts.

Another demand is the introduc-
tion in the Reichstag of franchise in
Prussia.

RUSSIA AND THE MONARCHY IN GREECE.

WHY RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE
WITHDRAWN FROM GREECE.

DISAGREEMENT WITH OTHER
ALLIES.

PEKING, July 9.

The Government in a statement
on the Balkan Conference states that
the Government formally protested
against the recent steps of the other
Allies in Greece, and, "while not
animated by a desire to support
Constantine, of whom we disapprove
and of whose personal policy we
continue completely to disapprove,
we do not approve of the means
employed, forcibly to substitute one
King for another. We maintained
in the pourparlers with the Allies
that the choice of the form of
Government for Greece, as well as
the administrative organisation, ap-
pertained exclusively to the Greek
people."

The statement adds that for these
reasons the Government refused to
allow Russian troops to participate
in the expedition to the south of
Greece.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

RAIDING ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 9.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:

We carried out a raid to the
south-east of Hargreave and took
35 prisoners.

Our position is good to the south-
east of Hargreave.

THE LONDON AIR-RAID.

THE INADEQUACY OF THE
DEFENCE.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

LONDON, July 9.

"What is wrong with our air
defences?" is the keynote of this
morning's comments. No attempt is
made to conceal the dissatisfaction that
the raiders escaped so easily.

The Times says that the raid has pro-
duced much anger among the public and
the Government must be prepared to
face widespread indignation. It was
clear that all our aerial arrangements
required fresh investigation.

The Daily Chronicle says that the
raid was not exactly a feather in the
cap of the Government or of Viscount
French. London's defences must be
strengthened.

The Daily Mail calls upon the War
Cabinet to deal promptly with those
responsible for the miserable display of
incompetence.

The result of to-day's sitting in the
House of Commons is awaited with the
keenest interest. Mr. Claud Lowther
will move an adjournment this afternoon.
He is strongly supported.

INCIDENTS OF THE RAID.

Despite the downpour of rain yester-
day, thousands of people visited the
damaged districts, including brake loads
of Dominions' Representatives and other
prominent personages. They were
most surprised at the smallness of the
damage as compared with the whole-
sale destruction in France.

Numerous narrow escapes are report-
ed. Three hundred girls in a factory
descended to the cellars and a bomb ex-
ploded, blocking the exit. The police
and public hastily cleared the wreckage
and the girls marched out unhurt.

A shell struck a famous drapery
establishment which was crowded with
women buying at a sale, when a
parapet crashed to the pavement, and a
shell ricocheted to the other side of the
street, damaging a restaurant.

A bomb fell on the centre of a block
of six-storey warehouses, and a fire broke
out simultaneously with the explosion.
Some of the workers are missing, and it
is feared they are buried beneath the
debris.

One poor quarter suffered badly.
The usual Saturday open-air market was
proceeding, when bombs were dropped
wholesale. An eyewitness saw shops
falling across the street, and the police
and special constables extricated three
dead men, and then found three
children and a woman alive. All the
stalls were blown to smithereens.

A thrilling episode was witnessed in
the East End. A British airman dived
four or five times, in rapid succession, in-
to the enemy, scattering them tempo-
rarily. In one dive he cut off one of the
enemy, who fell hundreds of yards
behind his companions, but eventually
regained his position.

It is supposed that the enemy
machines each carried two observers.
The raiders had the advantage of never
being attacked in force; it was always
a case of our isolated fliers doggedly
hanging on to the enemy's formidable
formation.

One of the buildings bombed was a
popular resort of Germans before the
war.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS.

Anti-German riots spread to the north
of London. Thousands of people, large-
ly women, marched through the streets
shouting "Down with the Germans."
Several shops belonging to Germans
were wrecked. The damage amounted to
several thousands of pounds. A police-
man was hurt and there were several
arrests.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL
LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1940

NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL has received blanks and copies of registration regulations for the registration of American citizens subject to the conscription law known as the "Selected Service Act" and is prepared to arrange for the registration of Americans subject to that act.
Hongkong, July 6, 1917. 1937

NOTICE.
CLOSING UP SALE.

TREMBLOUS Reductions: prices less than cost, no reasonable offer refused.
M. GAINS,
Alexandra Building,
Hongkong, July 4, 1917. 1927

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MUSIC CO., LTD.

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SALE OR -
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CASH OR -
CREDIT. -
TUNING & REPAIRING -
A SPECIALITY.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.

POT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

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COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL delivered into Bunkers at SEBASTIAN or BANDAKAN (British North Borneo).
SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or BANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

As Sebastian Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebastien Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
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Commission 2 1/2% to 5%
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Prompt Despatch from S.I.O. upwards.
Development of Profitable and Accurate.
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
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"Embassy"

No. 77

W. D. & H. O. WILLS EMBASSY

NOW SOLD

IN NEAT TINS CONTAINING

25

CIGARETTES

CONVENIENT FOR THE POCKET

Ask your Tobacconist for a Tin of

25

"Embassy"

No. 77

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

BRITISH BUSRA

BUSIEST WATERWAY EAST OF
SUEZ.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

A special correspondent of The Englishman, writing from Busra on April 7th, says:—

"The actual town of Busra is not the Busra of the British occupation. Real oriental Busra, with its narrow, dirty streets and covered bazaars, lies a mile or so up the Ashur Creek, away from the main stream of the Shatt-ul-Arab. British Busra lines for many miles the banks of what is now and will be till the end of the war the busiest waterway east of Suez. And while the old city sleeps in immemorial calm, the new city proclaims the arrival of yet another conquering host in a land where armies have marched to victory or defeat, where Empires have risen and fallen since the dawn of history."

When the British army first landed near Busra nothing but a belt of date palms reached down to the water's edge. The Lynch steamers plied up and down the placid stream whose most familiar craft was the lazy, slow-moving Mahala. The stream is full now of more active and more modern craft, and the river banks are lined with jetties from below the Ashur Creek to Margil, five or six miles up the stream. The date palms have been cleared away in many places to make room for jetties, and other buildings necessary to the base of an expeditionary force. The clearing of the palm alone has been an expensive business.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

Whatever may have been the agricultural value of the land before the arrival of the British there is no doubt that the works that have since been carried out there enormously increased the value of the river frontage. Large tracts of land have been recovered from the river. The river bed close to the banks has been dredged so as to permit ocean-going steamers to come alongside, and the mud recovered from the river has been pumped on to the shore levelling it up well above the surface of the stream and creating land suitable for building on. The Busra district is divided into five sections:—Bairi City, Makina, Margil, River front and Timooma. The frontage near Ashur was the first place at which the British arrived and for this reason it has become the seat of the base headquarters and the lines of communication headquarters. But the real developments have taken place in the Margil section. Here the

railway terminus has been made and troops and horses are unloading and discharging in a steady stream and with an exactitude of organisation and a quickness of despatch very different from the state of affairs at the commencement of the campaign. The noise of hammers is heard all day long, in the railway repair workshops, on the river front where the Inland Water Transport section is busy erecting river craft of all kinds. In much of the work that has been carried out there is an appearance of permanence. It is not so much capital thrown away as is inevitably the case with a great deal of the expenditure incurred during this war. All these wharves and workshops and railways are destined to play an important part in the future development of the country, and in that sense they are a profitable investment. So, also, are the wide roads, built of concrete, that have been driven through the palm-tree belt into the desert, the electric light laid to all the important buildings in military occupation, and the water-supply that is carried throughout the area of British Busra. In short Busra of to-day is a triumph of up-to-date military engineering and in spite of the all-pervading dust and the ever-lasting torment of flies enough of the amenities of tropical life have been introduced to make existence more than tolerable even in the extreme heat of the summer.

Nothing has contributed more to the changed conditions in Mesopotamia than the Inland Water Transport Department which has revolutionised everything in the Shatt-ul-Arab and the Tigris, and has made it possible to get something like a hundred per cent. more work out of the magnificent rivers of the country.

PERFECT ORGANISATION.

One's only thought is, looking at the vast stores of provisions that everywhere meet one's eye, and remembering the supreme difficulty of sending stuff from England, whether the Mesopotamian campaign is not now over-supplied with food as a year and a half ago it was under-supplied. If this is the case, however, the error, if error it be, is on the right side. For General Maude has rightly calculated that an army well-provisioned is an army that fights and moves well, and there is no denying that in the fighting which has driven back the Turk and

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glowing headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

so completely restored British prestige in Mesopotamia the army has fought and marched magnificently.

The spirit of the British soldier pervades Busra. Here you see him at his best adapting himself to the climate and the ways of the East with the good humour and unflinching resources that have always distinguished him above his fellows. As traffic policeman he controls the Arab gharrywalla with a courtesy more effective than a knowledge of Arabic. Non-Commissioned officers run the river traffic with the genius of men born to the work. Skilled mechanics in khaki uniform can deal with the most delicate parts of aeroplane machinery at the Aerplane Park in Timooma across the river, or manage with skill and discretion the herds of mixed labour, Arab, Egyptian, Indian and Chinese, that find simple and profitable employment in the expeditionary forces. The soldiers' demeanour in the bazaars in day time is admirable, contributing to the contentment and friendliness of a population accustomed to be governed by corruption and terrorised by the Turk. At night time the town is a model of quietness, save when the bugles ring out the fire alarm. The narrow streets resound to the tramp of hurrying feet. The whole garrison turns out to deal with any fires that take place—and they are of frequent occurrence. It is in such moments that one sees the composite garrison at its base at its best. It is composed of men of all units—some permanently allotted to base work for physical reasons, others temporarily. P.B. and T.B. men alike are cheerful, resourceful, and ready for any emergency that may arise. British rule in Mesopotamia could not be better introduced than by the kindly, resourceful and efficient British soldier.

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BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the finest nourishing and healthy fish building materials. Very palatable.

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INTIMATIONS



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Houk bag September 4, 1915.

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The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.



Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked.
HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.
HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted.
HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cake, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

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In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 1/- (in England).

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Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OVER SHIP AT LOW WATER	DEPTH OVER SHIP AT HIGH WATER	DEPTH OVER SHIP AT LOW WATER	DEPTH OVER SHIP AT HIGH WATER
EDWIDGE	707	10	10	10	10
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	577	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	577	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	577	10	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	577	10	10	10	10
TAL-KO-DOCK	607	10	10	10	10
COMMERCIAL DOCK	607	10	10	10	10
ASBURN	100	10	10	10	10
WATER DOCK	100	10	10	10	10
LAUREL DOCK	100	10	10	10	10

R. M. DYER, S.S. M.M.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable/used
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
MILLION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 12th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSignment of

Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass, etc., Perfumery, Eau de Cologne Soap, Dress Material, Rain Coats, Linen, Brown Holland, etc., etc.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT of

Large and small Brass Vases, Jardinières, Finger Bowls, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen Utensils.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 3, 1917. 1029

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1888.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101=875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$87.5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Principals Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

or to
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 8, 1917. 1777

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

Obtainable at the "China Mail" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1905) 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Eubank, M.A.) 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (Kam-Tse King translated by E. J. M. M. A.) 20

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 20

WARRING BOOKS (see index) 20

CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE

Holding The Thread An Inch From The End? Not To Be Able To Do This Is A Sign Of An Overwrought Nervous Condition

THERE is only one way to correct this. You must reach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the hand. The body is full of what is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., when the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery called Sargol. Sargol Tablets are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength feeding elements that aim to reach and revitalize with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets today. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

AUCTIONS.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.									
Boundary	Locality	Area	Approximate	Containing	Area	Containing	Area	Containing	Area
Lot No. 101	Section A	8445 sq. ft.							
Lot No. 101	Section B	875 sq. ft.							
Lot No. 101	Section C	875 sq. ft.							
Lot No. 101	Section D	875 sq. ft.							
Lot No. 101	Section E	875 sq. ft.							
Lot No. 101	Section F	875 sq. ft.							
Lot No. 101	Section G	875 sq. ft.							
Lot No. 101	Section H	875 sq. ft.							
Lot No. 101	Section I	875 sq. ft.							
Lot No. 101	Section J	875 sq. ft.							

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Dupont Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The property consists of—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 15403 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

IMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter how long you have suffered from
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, or
ORDINARY COUGH.
You will find in this famous remedy a
restorative power that is simply
unmatched.
It is sold in the
Colonies through the
"China Mail" Office.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUTON.
21, BATHURST STREET, HONGKONG.

IMPERIAL RESTORATION IN CHINA.

FULL TEXT OF THE RESTORATION EDICTS.

As a matter of interest and history we reproduce from the "Peking Gazette" the following full translation of the Edict announcing the Restoration and the alleged Memorial by President Li Yuan-Hung.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Issued the 13th day of the 5th Moon of the 9th Year of Hsuan Tung.

While yet in our boyhood the inheritance of the great domain was unfortunately placed in Our possession; and since We were then all alone We were unable to weather the numerous difficulties. Upon the outbreak of the uprising in the year of Hsin Hsi, Our Empress, Hsiao Ting Chiu, owing to her Most High Virtue and Most Deep Benevolence was unwilling to allow the people to suffer, and courageously placed in the hands of the late Imperial Councillor, Yuan Shih-kai, the great domain which our forefathers had built up, and with it the lives of the millions of Our people, with orders to establish a Provisional Government.

The power of State was thus voluntarily given to the whole country with the hope that disputes might disappear, disturbances might stop and the people enabled to live in peace. But ever since the form of State was changed into a Republic, continuous strife has prevailed, and several years have taken place. Forcible seizure, excessive taxation and bribery have been of everyday occurrence.

Although the annual revenue has increased to 400 millions this amount is still insufficient to meet the needs. The total amount of foreign obligations has reached a figure of more than ten thousand millions yet more loans are being contracted. The people within the sea are shocked by this state of affairs and interest in life has lessened them. The step reluctantly taken by Our Empress Hsiao Ting Chiu for the purpose of giving respite to the people has resulted untowardly in increasing the burdens of Our people. This indeed Our Empress Hsiao Ting Chiu was unable to foresee, and the result must have made her spirit in Heaven to weep sorely. And it is owing to this that We have been praying to Heaven day and night in the close confines of the palace, meditating and weeping in silent suffering.

Recently party strife has resulted in war and the country has remained for long in an unsettled condition. The Republic has fallen to pieces and means of remedy have been exhausted.

Chang Hsun, Feng Kuo-chang and Luk Yung-tung have jointly memorialised the Throne stating that the minds of the people are disturbed and they are longing to see the old regime restored, and asking that the throne be re-occupied in order to comfort the people.

Chu Hsiang-chi and others have also memorialised Us stating that the country is in imminent danger and that the people have lost their faith in the Republic, and asking that We ascend the Throne in obedience to the mandate of Heaven and man.

Li Yuan-hung has also memorialised the throne, returning the great power of State to Us in order to benefit the country and save the people.

A perusal of the said memorials, which are worded in earnest terms, has filled Our heart with regret and fear. On the one hand We, being yet in Our boyhood, are afraid to assume the great responsibilities for the existence of the country but on the other hand We are unwilling to turn our head away from the welfare of the millions simply because the step might affect Our own safety.

After weighing the two sides and considering the mandates of Heaven and man, We have decided reluctantly to comply with the prayers, and has again

The Man Who Gets There
Is the man who has blood—
rich red blood and
plenty of it in his body.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain, nourishing, strength replenishing blood.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
Price: 21/- and 4/-

occupied the Court to attend to the affairs of State after resuming possession of the great power on the 13th day of the 5th moon of the 9th year of Hsuan Tung.

A new beginning will be made with Our people. Hereafter the principles of morality and the sacred religion shall be Our constitution in spirit, and order, righteousness, honesty and conscience will be practised to reborn the minds of the people who are now without bonds. People high and low will be uniformly treated with sincerity, and will not depend on obedience of law alone as the means of co-operation. Administration and orders will be based on conscientious realization and no one will be allowed to treat the form of State as material for experiment. At this time of exhaustion, when its vitality is being wasted to the last drop and the existence of the country is hanging in the balance, We, as if treading on thin ice over deep waters, dare not in the slightest degree to indulge in licence on the principle that the Sovereign is entitled to enjoyment. It is our wish therefore that all officials, be they high or low, should purify their hearts and cleanse themselves of all forms of old corruption, constantly keeping in mind the real interests of the people. Every bit of vitality of the people they shall be able to preserve shall go to strengthen the life of the country for whatever it is worth. Only by doing so can the danger be averted and Heaven moved by our sincerity.

THE NINE ARTICLES.

Herewith We promulgate the following principal things, which We must either introduce as reforms, or abolish as undesirable in restoration:—

1.—We shall obey the edict of Emperor Teh Tsung Chin (Kuang Hsu), namely, that the sovereign power shall be controlled by the Court (state) but the detailed administration shall be subject to public opinion. The country shall be called The Empire of Ta Ching; and the methods of other constitutional monarchies shall be carefully copied.

2.—The allowance for the Imperial House shall be the same as before, namely, \$4,000,000 per year. The sum shall be paid annually and not a single cent is to be added.

3.—We shall strictly obey the instructions of our forefathers to the extent that no member of the Imperial family shall be allowed to interfere with administrative affairs.

4.—The line of demarcation between Man (Mancu) and Han (Chinese) shall be positively obliterated. All Manchurian and Mongolian posts, which have already been abolished shall not be restored. As to inter-marriage and change of customs, the officials concerned are hereby commanded to submit their views on the points concerning them respectively.

5.—All treaties and loan agreements, money for which has already been paid, formally concluded and signed with any eastern and western countries before this 13th day of the 5th moon of the 9th year of Hsuan Tung, shall continue to be valid.

6.—The stamp duty which was imposed by the Republic is hereby abolished so that the people may be relieved of their burdens. As to other petty taxes and contributions the Viceroy and Governors of the provinces are hereby commanded to make investigations and report on the same for their abolition.

7.—The criminal code of the Republic is unsuited to this country. It is hereby abolished. For the time being the provisional criminal code as adopted in the first year of Hsuan Tung shall be observed.

8.—The evil custom of political parties is hereby forbidden. Old political offenders are all pardoned. We shall, however, not be able to pardon those who deliberately held themselves aloof and disturb peace and order.

9.—All of Our people and officials shall be left to decide for themselves the custom of wearing or cutting their queues as commanded in the 9th moon of the 2nd year of Hsuan Tung.

We swear that We and Our people shall abide by these articles. The Great Heaven and Earth bear witness to our words. Let this be made known to all.

Countersigned by CHANG HSIUN,
Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

ALLEGED MEMORIAL BY PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG.

In a memorial submitted this day, offering to return the sovereign power of State and praying that We again ascend the throne to control the great empire, Li Yuan-hung states that some time ago he was forced by malicious troops to flee the great throne and lately remained at the head of the Administration but failed to do good to the difficult situation. He enumerates the various evils in the establishment of a Republic and prays that We ascend the throne again to control the Empire with a view that the people may thereby be saved. As to himself he awaits punishment by the properly constituted authorities, etc. As his words are so mournful and full of remorse they must have been uttered from a sincere heart. Since it was not his free choice to follow the Whistled, the fact that he has returned the great power of administration to Us shows that he knows the principles of righteousness. It is the duty of national leaders and ministers to take

when the lead of the people in obeying their sovereign, and decided before others the plan to save the country from ruin. The merits are indeed great, and We are highly pleased with his achievement. Li Yuan-hung is hereby to have conferred on him the dignity of Duke of the first class so as to show Our great appreciation, let him accept Our Edict and forever receive our blessings.

Countersigned by CHANG HSIUN,
Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

At this time of restoration a Privy Council has been established in order that We may be assisted in Our duties and that responsibility may be made definite. Two Under-Secretaries of the Council are also created. Other officials serving outside of the capital shall remain as under the system in force during the first year of Hsuan Tung. All civil and military officials who are now serving at their various posts are hereby commanded to continue in office as hitherto.

Countersigned by CHANG HSIUN,
Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

It is laid down in "The King's Regulations and Orders for the Army" that "An officer is not to be interred with military honours unless he is, at the time of his decease, in the exercise of some military command or office," and that "Honours are not to be paid officially at the funerals of other officers, or of discharged soldiers of any rank." Hence, to accord military honours to any not actively serving at the time of death must always be regarded as an act of indulgence. It may be noticed, however, that the privilege has invariably been extended to the Military Knights of Windsor. But for several years preceding the present war the statement that "the deceased was buried with military honours" fairly often appeared in the newspapers. Its frequency was largely owing to the desire to accord a military funeral when possible to the even then rapidly diminishing band of Crimean and Mutiny veterans. But the fact remains that the letter at least of the regulations was broken; and this has recently evoked a demand that the official ruling should be altered, although, as has been seen, it had long been very freely interpreted. In the meantime it may be pointed out that the usual newspaper statement, as just quoted, was as often as not quite incorrect. Very generally a funeral has been described when some representatives of the deceased's regiment, with probably a detachment of the local Territorial Corps, have attended the obsequies, which it is hardly necessary to mention is quite a different matter from really carrying out the ceremony "with military honours."

It would, nevertheless, probably be advisable, in the future that the regulations should be amended. And while on this subject it may be interesting to recall how little the details of the ever impressive and affecting spectacle have varied in the course of ages. The fashion of bearing the weapons or insignia on the coffin, for instance, is known to be considerably more than 200 years old, for definite reference is made to it in "George's Diary," dated 1675. As regards such particulars as the place of the chief mourner, the following party of soldiers, the deceased's charger, his weapons and head-dress, the reversed arms of the escort—these are all graphically described not 200, but 2,000 years ago, as will doubtless be remembered by all who in their school days struggled with Virgil's "Æneid" and were required to translate the wonderful pen-picture of the funeral of Pallas in the Eleventh Book. It must be quite needless to call attention to the extraordinary similarity of the ceremony to that carried out in these days. United Services Gazette.

Countersigned by CHANG HSIUN,
Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

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Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

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Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

INTIMATIONS

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

SOBRIETY IN WAR TIME.

ABOLITION OF TREATING HAS GOOD RESULTS.

An enormous reduction in convictions for drunkenness is not the only evidence adduced in the report of the Liquor Control Board as justification for the wartime restrictions imposed on the sale of liquor, says a London paper. This reduction amounted in 1916 to 50 per cent, on the figures for 1914, and returns for the first three months of 1917 indicate that the decrease continues to progress. After all, these figures relate only to the habitual or occasional drunkards, and the Board attach more importance to the fact that the habit of "soaking" has been practically suppressed, and a vast amount of unnecessary or excessive drinking has been prevented.

There is a mass of testimony that the prohibition of treating has been welcomed as checking a convention which had become odious. The beneficial effects of the prohibition upon the efficiency of the Army have obtained for it vnum and general approval from the military authorities.

Allegations of increased home-drinking are found by the Board in the great majority of specific cases for being unsupported by substantial evidence. The bulk of the best available testimony is in the opposite direction. The same conclusion applies to the allegations of increased drinking among women.

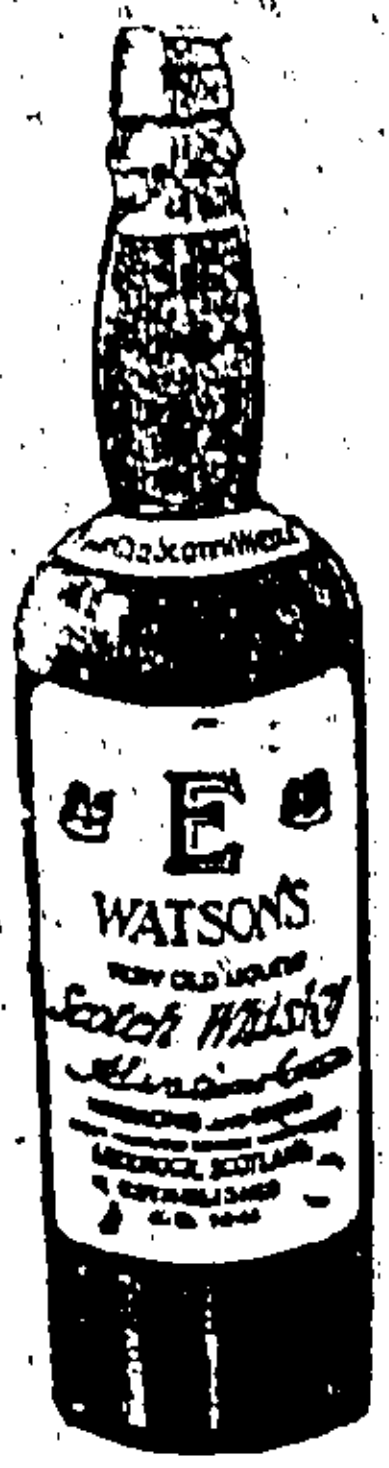
It has been proved that by extinguishing the private interest in the sale of liquor and a strict system of control, excessive drinking can be reduced in a marked degree, and that in houses where liquor is sold under conditions of control and decency there is less inclination to drink to excess than in more frequented houses.

Don't Worry! Kill 'em here.
KEATING'S KILLS!
BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES
TINS 3/6

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location
ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PASSES Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Railway Station, Hot and Cold Water System throughout, Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 375
Telegraphic Address: J. WITCHELL, Victoria.

SAVARESSES
CAPSULES
More Certain
Effective Treatment



WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917, will be payable on **THURSDAY, 26th July** on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July** (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917, will be payable on **THURSDAY, 26th July** on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July** (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be counterchecked.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on **SATURDAY, 14th July at 10 A.M.**

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 15th, 1917 will be a **lost to rent**.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countercheck immediately.

H. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917.

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, July 12—Prince John's Birthday (1905).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Towels, Bath Gowns, Table Cloths and Buses Ware etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Haugh's.

FRIDAY, July 13—Anniversary of the taking of the Bastille (1789).
St. Swithun's Day.

MONDAY, July 16—Full Court of Appeal.
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.

THURSDAY, July 19—11 a.m.—New Moon.
12.30 p.m.—Mr. Gen. Meeting of the British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.

FRIDAY, July 20—Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, July 21—German Internal Liberty Loan closes.
Monday—Anniversary of the Battle of Marston.

The Bank at Mr. Geo. F. Lister's Sale Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Germans now interned at (a) Island, Cebu, are to be transferred to Baguio.

The Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank has declared a dividend on the year 1916 of 23 per cent.

The demand selling rate of exchange this morning had risen to 27.3/16. This afternoon it was the same.

A Chinese has reported to the Police that when near Wanchoi Gap, on his way from Aberdeen to Hongkong, he was set upon by two men. The robbers stole \$1.20 and three pawn tickets from him and decamped.

There were six fatal cases of plague reported in the Colony last week bringing the year's total of cases to 33, and deaths to 30. There were also seven cases of enteric reported last week, three proving fatal.

The Ceylon Government is raising a War Loan of Rs. 15,000,000 in Premium Bonds, the price of issue being Rs. 50 each bond payable on application.

Interest will be at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, but there are to be drawings for the redemption of 30,000 bonds each year, with prizes ranging from \$5,000 Rs. to 100 Rs. The whole loan is to be redeemed in ten years, namely by October 1927.

An Indian Lance Sergeant named Teja Singh yesterday saw a large crowd gathered on the Praya wall near Hillier Street. He was informed that a man had fallen overboard from a lighter and promptly took off his tunic and dived into the water. He failed, however, to find the man. The man's body was recovered later by the master of a junk and removed to the Tung Wah Hospital. It was subsequently learned that the deceased fell overboard whilst pushing a lighter from the Praya wall with a pole. Before falling into the water, he appears to have struck his head on a launch.

It will be recognized at once that this recommendation accords with the one made a few months ago by the Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, as being a desirable policy for adoption in this Colony. The words "the interregnum after the war" refer to another recommendation which the Conference made, namely that "in view of the impossibility of knowing when or how peace will be concluded," it is desirable, as a temporary precaution, that for such a period, not less than twelve months after the termination of hostilities, as Government may consider necessary, an absolute interregnum should be established, during which (1) No enemy subjects including subjects now interned, except for purposes of State, and under special license, be allowed to enter or remain within the limits of the Indian Empire; and (2) that no enemy shipping whatsoever should be allowed to enter Indian ports. In Part II of the Report, which deals with the treatment of enemy (or alien) shipping, it is recommended that after the preliminary period of one year, and during the reconstruction period which for this purpose, the Report says, might be defined as terminating when there has been made complete restitution and reparation, ton for ton, in respect of British shipping destroyed illegally by the States with which we are now at war, enemy shipping should be subject to special taxation in the form of a tax upon income, or upon freight earned, or upon the vessels themselves; and, further, that enemy shipping should not be allowed to take any part in the coasting trade of India. Everyone recognizes, of course, that whatever line of policy is adopted in Hongkong towards German trading after the war, it must be part of a general policy formulated by the Imperial Government, but it is instructive to see that the Report of the Conference of the Chambers of Commerce in India endorses to completely the views and opinions expressed by the Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong.

Mr. A. E. Carleton, Vice-Consul-General of the United States in Hongkong has returned to the Colony with Mrs. Carleton after six months' absence on leave.

Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Chinese Customs at Kowloon, has returned to Hongkong after a month's absence on leave. Mr. Harris has been on a trip to Weihaiwei and Japan.

Singapore papers, record with much regret, the death at the early age of thirty-nine of Mr. Oswald A. Kimmel, partner in the firm of Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., and a well-known figure in the social eye of the Colony. He died four days after an operation for appendicitis.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

The following figures are announced in Shanghai as showing the growth of the China and Japan War Savings Association during the past 10 months:

Month	Members	1916 China Japan Total
September	120	120 942 2.10
October	203	203 2,030 9. 6
November	344	344 80 124 6,889 16. 1
December	525	525 181 797 11,747 5. 6
January	618	618 260 878 21,900 15. 3
February	735	735 320 1,055 23,508 2. 7
March	1,063	1,063 413 1,476 32,215 0. 7
April	1,232	1,232 467 1,699 39,135 7. 0
May	1,373	1,373 500 1,873 43,139 0. 11
June	1,512	1,512 511 2,023 51,123 11. 10
		230,730 9. 3

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 7th July—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 57 weeks
This year	16,078	360,727
Last year	15,124	270,759
Increase	954	
Decrease		10,032

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea? Without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA.

MONARCHIST TROOPS TO SURRENDER.

(The "Chinese Mail" Service.)

RETREAT OF THE MONARCHIST TROOPS.

SHANGHAI, July 8. General Chang Hsun's soldiers retreated from Lookowkiew yesterday.

Only 1,500 men are stationed near the racecourse, while the remainder have gone back as far as Wingtingmun.

The bulk of the Republican army is now stationed at Fengtai.

WHEN FIGHTING WILL CEASE. Tuan Ki-sui, in a formal communiqué issued last night from Headquarters in Tientsin, declares that he will cease fighting as soon as Chang Hsun is captured.

No mention is made of the participation of Kang Yu-wei in the monarchist movement.

Tuan Ki-sui also states that the Imperial House, being opposed to the movement, should not suffer, and will see that the 15, 400,000 allowance is paid as usual when the Republic is restored.

NO ARMISTICE. Tuan Ki-sui has refused to negotiate an armistice with Chu Sai-chong.

Wong Sze-shan and Liang Ting-fun, who requested him, through Chu Sai-chong, to negotiate for a settlement, stating that the Japanese Minister is complaining about the situation and that mediation is necessary in order to avoid foreign intervention.

AEROPLANES IN ACTION. Chan Kwong-yuen, the commander of the Nanyuan guards, and who was reported to be missing, participated in the battle at Fengtai yesterday, on the side of the Republicans.

Several aeroplanes were seen in action against the rebels.

General Chang Hsun had ordered three trains to be ready on the Peking-Hankow Railway for his departure at short notice.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED AT NANKING. General Feng Kuo-chang formally assumed the Presidency yesterday morning, thus inaugurating the establishment of the Provisional Government at Nanking.

Tuan Ki-sui has been appointed Premier of the Provisional Government.

General Feng Kuo-chang will lead an expedition, organised by the provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Chekiang.

DR. WU TING FANG STILL THE FOREIGN MINISTER. Dr. Wu Ting Fang arrived here yesterday.

He has telegraphed to the Foreign Ministers at Peking and the Chinese Ministers abroad, that the only legally recognised Government in China is the Republic. He claims to be still the Foreign Minister and only himself has the power to represent China in its dealings with Foreign Powers. He has the Foreign Minister's Seal with him and will henceforth transact all diplomatic business for China from the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, in Shanghai.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS. SHANGHAI, July 9. General Chang Hsun has resigned and Hsuan Tung has abdicated the Throne.

The general assault is expected to be completed in two days when Tuan Ki-sui will enter Peking and form a Cabinet with Liang Kai Chiu as Minister of Finance, Luk Jing Cheong as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wong Tai Shi as Minister of Communications, and himself as Minister of War.

It is currently reported that Kang Yu Wei has fled to the western mountains, disguised as a monk.

Vice-President Fung Kwok Chang has decided to restore the old Parliament.

The President, Li Yuan-hung, escorted by Japanese Legation guards, met Tuan Ki-sui at Machauing, and asked him to take the Premiership. At the same time he cancelled the appointment of Li King-hi as Premier. Tuan Ki-sui agreed to accept the post and has telegraphed to the Vice-President asking him to establish a Provisional Government at Nanking.

The Vice-President held a meeting yesterday, and some of the members

gested that he need not organise a Cabinet nor convene Parliament, but as Acting President he might act in the capacity of Generalissimo, and during war time mandates need not be counter-signed.

Chai Yen Lun opposes this proposal and advocates telegraphing instructions to the provinces to prepare for the election of a new Parliament within six months.

Others suggest that as Tuan Ki-sui has been reinstated it is lawful that all former Cabinet Ministers, excepting Chan Kim To and Hui Sai Ying (against whom proceedings have been taken on charges of receiving bribes), should also be reinstated.

Fung Kwok Chang and Tuan Ki-sui are in consultation by telegraph in regard to these questions.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AEROPLANE BOMBS THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

PEKING, July 8. An aeroplane travelling at a great height bombed the palace in the Forbidden City and killed one man and damaged buildings near Chang Hsun's headquarters, which was probably the objective.

CHANG HSUN RESIGNS. PEKING, July 8. Chang Hsun has tendered the resignation of the Emperor.

MONARCHIST TROOPS DESERTING. PEKING, July 8. The Republicans occupy the strategic positions on the outskirts of the city. Two hundred and fifty American, Japanese and Annamite reinforcements have arrived.

The railway line was torn up at several places, but it was quickly repaired.

Chang Hsun's soldiers, after slight fighting at Langfang, rapidly retreated to the important railway centre at Fengtai, ten miles from Peking. Cannons are heard in this direction.

Most of Chang Hsun's troops have deserted.

Strong Republican forces are enclosing him, rendering his position desperate.

Another telegram states that the Imperialists have demanded an armistice.

It is expected that the Foreign Ministers will endeavour to effect a settlement.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPUDIATION. From the Japanese Legation in which he sought refuge, the President issued the following message to be circulated by telegram:—

"Heaven has not yet been tired of disturbances and has once more allowed a monarchy to be restored in China. I was exceedingly surprised to learn that the Imperial Edict of the Ching Dynasty states that Li Yuan-hung has petitioned, willing to surrender the administration, etc."

"We all know that the form of government of China was changed from a monarchy to a republic with the endorsement of public will of the five clans. I, Yuan-hung, having been entrusted by the people with the most responsible position, will fall or rise with the Republic. Aside from this, I have no other plans. I despatch this notice to the public in order to avoid misunderstandings."

LI YUAN-HUNG.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY AT HARBIN. 120,000 ROUBLES STOLEN.

A sensational daylight robbery took place at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 25. The Chinese representative of a large firm went to the Russo-Asiatic Bank and withdrew 100,000 Roubles in paper money, which he placed in two leather bags, which he carried in a drosky, intending to return to Puchiaton.

A gang of six robbers who were watching his movements, giving the alarm, and secured the aid of two policemen, who jumped into the carriage occupied by the Chinese. When near the centre of the town, one drosky containing three of the gang of the robbers broke down. The men jumped out and raced down the principal street, flourishing their revolvers, the police and others in pursuit.

Eventually, they doubled into a courtyard when they were brought to bay and the three of them secured together with one bag containing 50,000 Roubles. The other 70,000 Roubles had been taken in the other drosky by three of the robbers, who disappeared and have not been captured.

Owing to this and other robberies that have occurred recently, the authorities ordered the military troops and cavalry patrols to make special demonstrations and, during the evening, they marched through all the streets, entering the restaurants, eating-houses and bars and should produce their passports and documents. More than 200 persons without papers were taken to the police station, where most of them were released after giving satisfactory explanations. Many soldiers, who were absent without leave, were detained.

The streets this evening presented a very animated appearance, owing to the presence of innumerable military soldiers, who were armed. Crowds of people gathered in the streets, and many of the soldiers were armed with revolvers.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this afternoon a Chinese was charged with obtaining money by menaces from a number of lawless.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED.

Andres M. Loren, a ship's officer, was before Mr. Wood this morning on the charge of being drunk and incapable yesterday.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that the defendant was found lying drunk in Water Street, West Point.

The defendant had nothing to say in answer to the charge and was remanded in Police custody until to-morrow morning.

OPIUM CONCEALED IN BED POSTS.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese passenger for Canton by the s.s. *Kwong Tung* was charged with the unlawful possession of 22½ lbs. of raw opium.

Revenue Officer Wildin stated that the defendant was taking a large and expensive brass bedstead to Canton. The raw opium was found concealed in the hollow posts of the bedstead.

In answer to the charge the defendant said that a man who had gone abroad had given him \$3 to take the bedstead to Canton. The defendant was unaware that the posts of the bedstead contained opium.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$2,000, and, in default of payment, sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

NOT GOVERNMENT OPIUM. Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning a Chinese itinerant trader pleaded guilty to the charge of being in possession of 40 taels of prepared opium, other than Government opium.

The defendant was fined \$2,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM. Mr. Wood this morning fined a Chinese freeman \$750, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of ten taels of prepared opium.

It was stated that the defendant was arrested whilst boarding the s.s. *Kin-shan* for Canton.

A THEFT ON A STEAMER. A Japanese cabin boy, whilst cleaning the boatwain's cabin aboard a steamer lying in the harbour, discovered a Chinese coolie hiding behind a curtain in the cabin. The cabin boy immediately arrested the coolie and took him to the boatwain. On being searched the boatwain's watch was found in the coolie's jacket pocket. The coolie was then delivered into Police custody.

Mr. Wood this morning sentenced the prisoner to six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

AN INSUFFERABLE "BOY." Mr. Ogilvie, of No. 7 Durbur Terrace, Kowloon, charged his "boy" before Mr. Wood this morning, with using threatening and insulting language.

The complainant stated that the defendant had on numerous occasions behaved in a most insulting manner. The defendant had recently used threatening language to the complainant and also threatened the complainant's wife. The complainant said that the defendant had informed him that he would "do for the whole lot of them." The complainant rebuked the defendant for making such a threat and the defendant told him that he would "make him have die," and offered to fight him. The defendant made the threats in English, so the complainant had no difficulty in understanding him. Mr. Ogilvie remarked that the defendant was the most violent "boy" he had come across since he had been in the Colony.

Evidence was then given by a Chinese in the employ of the complainant. The witness deposed that he heard the defendant say he would "smack his master."

In answer to the charge, the defendant pleaded not guilty, explaining that the complainant was angry with him because he wanted to leave his employ.

The magistrate said that he believed the complainant's story, and imposed a fine of ten dollars.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY BY MENACES. Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this afternoon a Chinese was charged with obtaining money by menaces from a number of lawless.

EVIDENCE WAS GIVEN TO THE EFFECT THAT THE DEFENDANT HAD MADE A PRACTICE OF GOING DAILY TO A NUMBER OF HAWKERS AND REPRESENTING HIMSELF AS A POLICE CONSTABLE.

He informed the hawkers that if they did not pay him money he would arrest them. For some time past the defendant had each day collected one cent from each hawkers.

His Worship convicted and imposed a sentence of six months' hard labour.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON AN INDIAN SERGEANT-MAJOR.

Three Indian constables of the Naval Dockyard Police were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on the charge of assaulting an Indian Sergeant-Major, also of the Naval Dockyard Police.

It was alleged that whilst the complainant was walking in Nathan Road, Kowloon, about four o'clock last Saturday afternoon, he saw the three Indians following him. When complainant reached the Portuguese Recreation Club the three men set upon him and knocked him down. They then began to beat him with sticks. A Portuguese named M. Ribeiro, who was on the steps of the Club, witnessed the assault and shouted at the three men. When the assailants heard Mr. Ribeiro call out they ran away. The complainant was then removed to the Government Civil Hospital. He was suffering from a fractured skull and his condition was serious. At the hospital the complainant informed Sergeant Cayll that he recognized two of the defendants as his assailants. Police investigations subsequently led to the arrest of the third defendant.

His Worship said that he would endeavour to see complainant in the hospital, and adjourned the case until to-morrow morning.

Y.A.D. NURSES AND THEIR FUTURE.

THE NATION HAS NEED OF THEM.

The following extract which we take from the London *Daily Chronicle*, will interest Hongkong readers not only on account of the subject, but also because of its references to a former well-known lady resident of Hongkong as a pioneer of the organisation:—

"The public, and more especially our nurses, owe so much to their devotion that anything that touches them touches us. And at this moment a certain critical stage has been reached in the V.A.D. movement. It is not that anybody has refused her duty, that she has balked at some act of devotion demanded of her—not that least in the world, the trouble is quite otherwise. The V.A.D. is suffering from the attitude of the trained nurse towards herself. The hospital matrons began by welcoming the V.A.D. for, with her intelligence and zeal, she was extremely useful in the early days of the war. But now there is another spirit abroad, a spirit not unconnected with fear that she who has entered the hospital in a national emergency may not be content to pass into private life when the war with her prizes all unsummed except in stripes and medals. For it is not proposed to retain her services. It is against such a decision, against such a 'dead-end' to all the effort of devotion of these women, that Mrs. Cantlie has protested in a letter to a contemporary."

THE FIRST V.A.D. Mrs. Cantlie is qualified to speak for the cause, for, to a great extent, she personifies it. She was the first woman to put on the V.A.D. uniform. Seven years ago she and her husband, the well-known Harley-street surgeon, began the training of the auxiliary nurses for the war. Both she and he felt that war was inevitable, sooner or later, and that it was necessary to supplement the army of nurses by a volunteer detachment. Since that time, many hundreds of women have passed through her hands. No one regrets more than Mrs. Cantlie the feeling that exists between the professional and amateur wings of the great army of healing, which has done such splendid work both here and in France. But the irony of the situation is that, in the French Red Cross the English V.A.D. is welcomed with open arms and given a whole floor to look after. French doctors write letters overflowing with thanks to these Englishwomen who have nursed their sick. But the other side of the medal is seen in the treatment in England. Though V.A.D.s may nurse at night and be responsible for a ward, in the daytime they are barred from putting on a bandage!

They rise to be ward sisters sometimes in the hospitals, but if they are attached, but if they desire to leave to enlarge their experience, they are politely told their standing is nothing. This is surely a poor return for all their devotion. And from the point of view of training, it is a most ordinary proposition, for the ordinary professional nurse, who has passed examinations in first aid and in sick cooking, which the debutante in the professional ranks has not done, and, again, their actual nursing experience qualifies them to be considered as efficient as the peace-time nurse who has trained for three years.

The nation has need of all this competence, and more questions of etiquette must not be allowed to interfere with future usefulness.

A RAT PUTS RANGKON IN DARKNESS.

A Rangkon correspondent telegraphed:—On June 11th at 9.20 the whole town was in darkness for about an hour; the failure of the electric light owing to a breakdown in the power station of the Rangkon Electric Lighting and Supply Company. The incident was caused by a rat running across the high tension switch connection, causing the fusing of the wires, and the burning out of the switch board. No damage was done to the machinery in the power station, but the damage caused by the fusing and burning was considerable. —Andrew Mott.

SHIPPING

SHIPPING

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		TO RAIL.
FOR	STEAMERS	
HANKOW	TAMSOI	July 11, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	July 12, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	HUYEN	July 13, Daylight
SWATOW	KUCHOW	July 14, at Noon
SWATOW, CEEPOO & TIENTSIN	YINCHOW	July 14, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	July 14, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, CHEU & THOU	TEAN	July 17, at Noon
SHANGHAI	CHUAN	July 17, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHIANG	July 19, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and American Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Swatow.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 33.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

DEPARTING	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIKAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....	FRIDAY , 13th July at 12 Noon.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans.....	TUESDAY , 17th July at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For **FREIGHT** and **PASSAGE** apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIIPHONG	TAESANG.....	THURSDAY, July 19, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG.....	SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG.....	SUNDAY, July 15, Daylight
SHANGHAI	ESANG.....	TUESDAY, July 17, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG.....	SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a large amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers leaving on Wednesdays, with accommodation for passengers.

Through Bills of Lading are issued through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Taiwan, and Landat Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU.....	18,000	17th July.
SIBERIA MARU.....	18,000	17th July.
TENYO MARU.....	22,000	10th August.
† NIPPON MARU.....	11,000	25th August.
SHINYO MARU.....	22,000	7th September.
† PERSIA MARU.....	9,000	22nd September.

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN. HONOLULU.
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA.
CALLAO, ARIICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
ANYO MARU	18,500
KIYO MARU	17,300
SEIYO MARU	14,900

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Great Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDING.

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *Kristin Marie*, having arrived from the above ports, has informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or ultra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be claimed.

Goods to be cleared by the 12th July, 1917 at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 12th July, 1917, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Company must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1933

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"TULIWONG"
 having arrived from the above port.
 Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
 that all Goods landed at their
 risk, save the hazardous and/or extra
 hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
 and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
 Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves
 delivery may be obtained.
 Goods "not cleared" by 18th July,
 will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
 ages are to be left in the Godown,
 where they will be examined on the 14th
 July, 1917, at 10 a.m.
 Claims against the steamer must be
 presented in writing within ten days
 after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
 will not be recognised.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by
 the Underwriting in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be counter-signed
 by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Agents.
 Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1841

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong. March. 20, 1914.

TANG YUK DENTIST, SUCCESSOR

the late SIEN JING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
—
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

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SCOTLAND.—FRED. L. SMITH, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE. MATTHEW PERRE & Co., 18, Rue de la Grève, Paris, France.

NEW YORK.—T. E. BROWNE, Ltd., Zolman Hall, West 42nd Street, New York City.

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POOHOW.—BROOKER & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TANNANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & Gotch, Melbourne and Sydney.

CHILAN.—W. M. SMITH & Co. THE ANTOHAGUE CO., Valparaiso.

SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, &c.—KELLY & WALES, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd.

JAPAN.—Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd., Yokohama.

CANTON.—KELLY & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

F. WILKINS STREET, HONGKONG.

“NEDERLAND” ROYAL MAIL LINE
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ “NEDERLAND”).
“ROTTERDAM LLOYD” ROYAL MAIL LINE
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ “ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD”).
Joint Service
between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and
SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	SAILS
"RIN BRANDT"	25th July.
"GONTOER"	1st August.
"SUNDA"	15th August.
"TOMPEL"	28th September.
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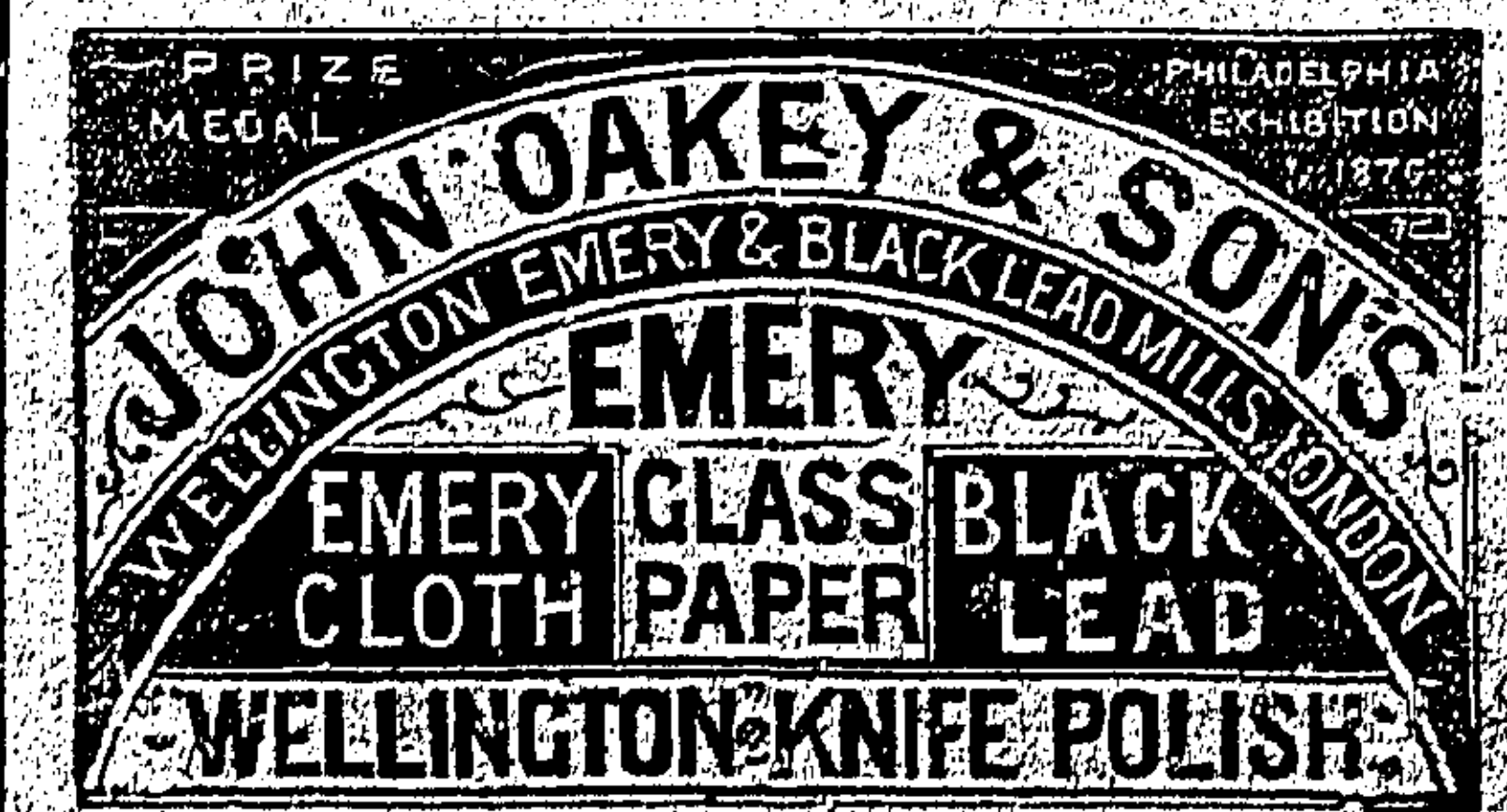
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	Capt. Hig. Tons 12,500	July, 22 nd Noon.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	YOKOHAMA MARU.		WEDNESDAY, 19th
	Capt. Terada. Tons 12,500	August at Noon.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	AKI MARU.		FRIDAY, 19th
	Capt. Yoshikawa. Tons 12,500	July at 11 a.m.	
YOKOHAMA.....	ATSUTA MARU.		MONDAY, 18th
	Capt. Itano. Tons 16,000	July at 11 a.m.	
	HITACHI MARU.		WEDNESDAY, 18th
	Capt. Tomimaga. Tons 13,500	July at 11 a.m.	
	IYO MARU.		TUESDAY, 21st
	Capt. Ishino. Tons 13,500	July at 11 a.m.	
Kobe.....	CEYLON MARU.		SATURDAY, 14th
	Capt. Toki. Tons 10,000	July	
Kobe.....	JINSEN MARU.		WEDNESDAY, 18th
	Capt. Nagaya. Tons 8,000	July	

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